BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII. BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1841. New Series No. 44.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.

For others the charges are:

6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
do. do. for a second do.
do. do. for a third do.

the same being in immediately succeeding papers.

Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting*

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 6, for September, October and February, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles	,,	1
Policies of Insurance	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds	,,	8
Bills of Lading	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each	,,	8

FOR MADRAS TOUCHING AT COLOMBO.

TO SAIL ON THE 18TH INSTANT.

THE Bark "JOHN WM. DARE" burden 380 Tons. Captain Shepherd.—For freight or Passage apply to Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee.

Nesbit Lane, April 12th 1841.

A Competent Draughtsman, wishing to proceed into the interior, will hear of a good opportunity on applying to Mr. J. McGrennan at the Asiatic Society's Library.—Testimonials of character and capabilities required.

WANTED a Situation as attendant upon any Lady or Gentleman or family who may be desirous of returning to Europe, has been some years in India, has a knowledge of the Hindoostanee Language and has been accustomed to be at Sea.—Apply to the Printer of this Paper, if by letter Post Paid.

WANTED a Situation as Senior Clerk in a Mercantile house by a young man who has knowledge of accounts, and perfectly understands the Hindoostanee Language, writes a tolerable good hand and has good recommendation.—Apply to the Printer of this Paper, if by letter Post Paid.

RULES OF BUSINESS

OBSERVED AT THE

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Accounts Current.

1. No account opened for a less sum than 200 Rupees.
2. No money received or paid after 4 P. M.
3. The Bank furnishes Blank Cheques and Pass Books.
4. The Bank makes no charge, and allows no interest.
5. The Bank does not allow any account to be overdrawn.
6. The Bank sends out Bills and Hoondies for acceptance and for payment in Bombay, taking the notarial step in case of non-acceptance or of non-payment.
7. The Bank collects Drafts, Cheques &c. payable in Bombay.
8. The Bank requires that Bills, Notes &c. (not being demands at sight) intended for realization by the Bank, be sent in at least one day before the due date.
9. The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Bank or other Stock Certificates, and realizes Interest and Dividends on such as are payable in Bombay, free of charge for constituents.

Cash Credits and Loans on Security of Deposit.

1. No credit or loan granted for a less sum than 500 Rupees.
2. No money paid or received after 4 P. M.
3. The Bank furnishes Blank Cheques and Pass Books.
4. No credit to be overdrawn.

N. B.—It is particularly requested, that parties will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, all such entries will be made by the Bank on the Books being sent in to be written up.

The Bank does not correspond on matters relating to current Accounts or Deposits; parties are therefore requested to transact their business with the Bank in person or by their agents.

Post Bills.

Granted upon written application free of charge, payable at 3 days sight.

Advances on Deposit in Cash Credit or Loans not exceeding 3 months.

CURRENT.

	Rate of advance.	Interest charged.
On deposit of Govt. 5 pr. ct. Stock receipts	110 per. ct.	6 per. ct.
5 per cent Promissory Notes	110 ,,	6 ,,
4 Do. do. Sa. Rs.	90 ,,	6 ,,
4 Do. do. Co's ,,	95 ,,	6 ,,
	95 ,,	6 ,,
		,,
		8 ,,
On Govt. Bills		6 per cent.
On Private Bills and Notes in 3 mths.	at or with-	7 ,,

N. B.—Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bills may have to run.

Transfers of Shares.

1. Shares are transferrable by endorsement of the Proprietor on the Certificates, such endorsement specifying the name of the party to whom the transfer is to be made.
2. Transfer must be registered at the Bank and the Registry noted by the proper Officer before they are effectual.
3. Powers of Attorney empowering a Firm to receive Dividends and transfer Bank Stock must specify the name of each individual partner, and may authorize any or all of them to act.

The following form is approved by the Bank.

Insert the name designation and place of residence of the party in full length.

"Know all men by these presents that I, A. B. ——— of ——— "have made, nominated constituted, and appointed, and "do hereby make, nominate, constitute and "appoint C. D. E. F. and G. H., Agents and "Co-partners at ——— under the firm "of ——— or any or either "of them and the Survivor or Survivors of "them jointly and severally my true and law. "ful Attornies and Attorney for me and in "my name, &c. &c. &c."

4. Powers of Attorney if signed in Great Britain or in any place where stamps are rendered necessary by law, must be executed on stamped paper.

Hours of Business.

From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Loans on Deposit and Cash-credits granted, and applications to release deposits and to close accounts until..... 3 P. M.

Receipts and payments on Cash-credits and Deposit accounts..... 4 ,, ,,

Government Bills discounted..... 3 ,, ,,

Private bills and notes for discount received until (received after 1 P. M. for the following day)..... 1 ,, ,,

Post Bills granted..... 3 ,, ,,

All other business transacted until 4 ,, ,,

Holidays.

Christmas and Good Friday.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. W. CARGILL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th March 1841.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale)	per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown)	do.	,,	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases	per dozen	,,	15
Ditto (Golden) do. do.	do.	,,	16
Ditto (Pale) do. do.	do.	,,	18
Madeira do. do.	do.	,,	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases do.	do.	,,	14
Claret in 3 doz. do. do.	do.	,,	20
Hermitage (Red and White)	do.	,,	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases	do.	,,	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.	do.	,,	25
Rudesheim (1834) do. do.	do.	,,	30
Ditto Berg (1831) do. do.	do.	,,	36
Orinto	do.	,,	15

(*) HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 30*th March* 1841.

No. 61 of 1841.—The Right Honorable the Governor in council is pleased to make the following Appointments.

Captain J. Sheil of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Paymaster in the Centre Division of the Army, vice Logan Promoted.

Captain P. Steinson of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Paymaster to the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, vice Sheil—Captain Steinson will continue to act as Paymaster at Vizagapatam until relieved.

Assistant Surgeon George Harding to act as Surgeon to the General Hospital, and Superintendent of the Medical School, during the absence of Surgeon Mortimer on sick certificate, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon James Shaw to act for the permanent Assistant to the General Hospital and Deputy Superintendent of the Medical School, during the employment of Assistant Surgeon Harding on other duty, or until further orders.

The dates of Rank of the undermentioned Cornets of Cavalry are fixed as specified opposite their respective names.

Frederick Tuthill Steward	22d Decr. 1840.
Charles Hayes Adby	22d do
Richard Godfrey Jones	2d Jany. 1841.
Archibald Hugh Hope	2d do

Lieutenant G. Selby of the 2d Battalion Artillery is permitted to proceed to Columbo, on private affairs, with leave of absence from the 1st April to the 30th June 1841.

Lieutenant John Mylne of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to resign the Service of the East India Company.

It is notified in reference to G. O. G. 9th Feb. 1841, No. 26, that the leave granted to Lieutenant J. Ouchterlony, 1st Assistant to the Civil Engineer of the 3d Division, on private affairs, under Section XII. of the Absentee Rules, has been extended in the Revenue Department under this date, for a further period of one month.

S. W. STEEL, Lt. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR ROBERT H. DICK, K. C. B. AND K. C. H. COMMANDING THE ARMY IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters; Choultry Plain, 26th March 1841.

Lieutenant, Brevet Captain J. Macdougal of the 17th Regiment N. I. is directed to proceed to Palaveram and report himself to the Brigadier Commanding for appointment as Interpreter to a Native Court Martial.

29*th March* 1841.

Major C. Wilford, 40th Regiment N. I., will proceed to Palaveram and take charge of the Details of his Regiment at that Station.

Assistant Surgeon G. C. Courteney is removed from doing duty with the 2d E. L. Infantry, to do duty with the first Madras European Regiment.

Lieutenant S. T. Watson of the 4th Light Cavalry, having been examined in Hindoostanee and reported have made creditable progress, the usual Moonshee allowance is to be issued to him.

R. ALEXANDER, Lieut. Col.
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Dawson's Hotel, Neilgherries, on the 26th March, the Wife of Mr. H. R. Dawson, of a Son.

At St. Thomas' Mount, on Saturday the 27th March the Wife of Mr. Charles Shortt, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—Near Toomkoor, on the 19th March Maria, relict of the late Rev. R. Smyth, A. M. Chaplain on this Establishment, in her 60th year, deeply lamented.

At St. Thomas' Mount, on the 21st March, Mary, the Wife of Karkhana Serjeant Henry Whitwell, aged 38 years, leaving a disconsolate Husband and 3 Children.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 9th.—Ensign W. Montrion, 24th Regiment N. I.
Do. 10th. Assistant Surgeon T. B. Larkins, from Poonah.
Do. ,, Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Jye, 18th Regt. from Surat.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 9th. Lieut. Robt. Laurie, 24th Regt. to Sion.
Do. 10th.—Captain G. Merriton, 26th Regiment to Poonah.
Do. 10th. Lieut. Heyman, 15th Regt. to Tannah.
Do. ,, Doctor D. Glass, to Mahabulishwar.
Do. ,, Ensign Younghusband, 9th Regt. Deesa.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

DELHI GAZETTE, MARCH 31.

We gather very little this week relative either to the state of the Punjaub or Herat; though, with regard to the former, General Lumley is said to have settled matters, and, as affairs are, *at present*, more quiet in the vicinity of Lahore, it is very probable that the rumour is correct of there being no prospect of advance movements this season, still every preparation will be made and the first intelligence of disturbances on our frontier be the signal of an advance of the Brigades into the territories of the Sikhs, though in a friendly way as regards the present occupant of the guddee. We leave our Calcutta contemporaries to debate upon the reasons which led Major Todd to abandon his post, perfectly convinced, within our own minds, that he had very good reasons for doing so when he found his game was up in that quarter The advance of the Persians may, or not, be true, but it did not need that to make the gallant Major feel that Herat was no longer a place of secure Residence for him and the Mission; there was no need of an advancing Army of 45,000 men—as the reports received by the *Bombay Times* give out and which beat ours (magnified as they appear to have been) hollow,—for our contemporary has this army not only at, but advancing from Herat on Kandahar,—to put the city in the possession of the Persians, whilst Ghorian was occupied by them, but it may be asked what inducement could Yar Mahomed have for his proceedings? for one would suppose that he and the Persians could not have much congeniality of feeling with one another, or that the Vuzeer could have very few advantages to expect at their hands, however, Major Todd has left, and we know precipitately, and with fears of danger, while we believe that there is not the least doubt of the place being, at any rate, offered, to the Shah and by this time it is, very probably, garrisoned by his troops. We can never believe that, however government may be obliged to delay measures, a movement in that quarter will not take place, for if Dost Mahomed could not feel secure should the Persians be in possession of Herat, Shah Soojah tottering as his government must be, if ever left to himself, will feel less so. Decisive preparations must however be at once put into operation, we are so far advanced that we must, even if against our own inclinations, go still further to secure what we have with a *presumed* benefit to ourselves, already done, (we cannot say *gained*), and we do hope, as we firmly believe, that we have very good pretext in Major Todd's flight for holding for ourselves the Fortress of Herat. There has been a Bazar rumour in Delhi of General Brookes having sustained a reverse but we believe we should have had the particulars had such been the case; it may have arisen from some skirmishing in the Bolan pass which the *Bombay Times* mentions as having taken place with Skinner's horse in which one man was killed.

ALLYGHUR.—The 48th N. I. arrived at this station on the 26th instant.

RAJPOOTANA.—All the politicals of this quarter have assembled at Oodypore for which place Colonel Sutherland marched from Ajmeer, some weeks ago on his way to Aboo, where it is his intention to pass the hot season. Recent letters mention that the "hot winds" have already set in with violence and that at Nusseerabad two bungalows have been destroyed by fire, one belonging to Mr. Hulse 10th Cavalry.

GWALIOR.—"All is quite quiet here; the Maharajah is gradually sinking to his grave, owing to his obstinacy in rejecting all medical assistance except that of his ignorant Hakims and Baeds."

CAWNPORE.—A Correspondent has favored us, with an account of the Bachelors Ball of the 25th instant, but his letter came in so late that we can only say, that if it went off even half as well as he describes it to have done, it must have been a superb affair.

The district of Rohtuk, one of the Divisions of the Delhi Territory has, as we anticipated in a former number, been dismembered—a portion being joined to the contiguous Districts of Paneeput, Hissar and Delhi proper.

Mr. Thomson, who has been invested with the exclusive control and Supervision of all the Oriental Collegiate Establishments in the N. W. Provinces has been engaged during the last week in remodelling the native *Madrisa* of Gaze-ood-deen Khan here, while the arrival of the Principal, Mr. Boutros, will occasion great improvements in the English College. It is understood that a new building is to be erected for the accommodation of the pupils, and that periodical lectures are to be given in all the Sciences.

A letter received late last evening mentions the arrival of General Lumley at Kurnaul on the 28th instant.

CALCUTTA.

COURIER, MARCH 31.

We understand that Lord Wm. Bentinck's Statue remains in Pawn for the expences of its unshipment from the *Roxburgh Castle* from the Mauritius. That there are no funds to meet the expence unless the public come forward and the Statue must remain under stoppage until funds come from England! What will Lord William's friends (if he has any) say to this?

In the *Bombay Gazette* of March 19, which arrived yesterday, we have Sir H. Roper's explanation of the circumstances which led to the judicial conduct for which he has been so loudly vituperated, and as we have now the *pros* as well as the *cons*, we shall place the subject fairly before our readers to-morrow. The explanation given by Sir H. Roper was incident to his calling before himself the proprietors of the *Bombay Courier* and *Times* for publishing observations in contempt of the Court, and if those papers have given expression to any unwarranted opinions calculated to bring suspicion or disrespect upon the administrators of justice, we hope they will be so visited as to afford a wholesome warning to others who stand in need of a repressure upon conduct so injurious to the best interests of society. Our Bombay contemporaries we hope will have escaped with no other infliction than a judicial reproof, because there was no malignity in their remarks, no long nursed spleen, no outpouring of fostered personal inveteracy.

At the Mechanics' Institution last Saturday evening, Mr. Grant, the zealous and indefatigable Secretary to the Institution delivered a very able lecture on the *Native and General Principles of Perspective*, and we are glad to say the lecturer acquitted himself with credit to his subject and the satisfaction of his hearers. This lecture was delivered as preparatory to the speedy opening of the elementary classes on drawing; and in order that this may take place with as much effect as possible we would recommend as many as are desirous of becoming enrolled in the classes to do so *at once*, that Mr. C. Grant be not dispirited in his first setting out by a scanty attendance. We would also call the attention of all who are interested in its success to present the Institution with any casts or models of figures, &c., plaister of Paris or otherwise, which they may possess and which may be of no use to them, for they will prove of the greatest advantage to the teacher in illustrating the various subjects to the minds of the youths.

ENGLISHMAN, APRIL 1.

A sale will take place this day at Messrs. Tulloh and Co. of a great variety of curious and valuable Native Armour collected in Affghanistan, and including in its variety two or three suits of *Chain Armour*, the Affghan War Drum, Matchlocks, Knives, Swords, &c. affording an opportunity for parties wishing to make presents to Europe that may not happen again. We also observed three or four very beautiful Sable-skin Cloaks of great rarity.

The case of Mr. J. G. Ricketts, a reporter lately attached to the *Englishman* establishment, versus Colonel Forster Walker and Serjeant Henry Douglas, for an assault, came on yesterday in the Supreme Court, and occupied the whole day. Mr. Turton, Mr. Morton and Mr. Hume were counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Downing his attorney. Mr. Leith and Mr. Sandes were counsel, and Mr. T. B. Swinhoe attorney, for the defence. The assault, in turning out Mr. Ricketts while taking notes of Major Smith's trial, was proved, and a verdict given of fifty rupees, with costs. The argument on the right of a Court Martial to prevent parties taking notes of its proceedings and publishing them was reserved for a future day. Much was said upon the subject by Messrs. Turton and Leith, but from what fell from the Bench it was evident that the Judges did not consider that a Court Martial possessed the power contended for. A formal decision upon the question was not however pronounced.

We shall give a full report of the trial to-morrow. It had evidently excited much interest, for the Court was crowded with officers and gentlemen, amongst whom we noticed, Majors Birch, Hough, Blake, Mactier, C. Smith, and Lynar Fawcett; Colonels Barton and Walker, Captains McNaghten, Brind, Cumberlege, Fitzgerald Dickson, &c. &c.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, APRIL 2.

STARTLING INCIDENT AT BELGAUM.—A Correspondent at Belgaum informs us that a tremendous shock was experienced at that Station between the hours of 2 and 3 on the morning of the 18th Instant. The shock was accompanied by an awfully loud explosion which reverberated for several seconds, exceeding the most tremendous thunder clap that our Correspondent ever heard during the monsoons of the West of India. The night was extremely dark, but for several moments the horizon continued vividly illuminated. The same shock was felt at Bhagwadee on the Dharwar road, some twelve miles from Belgaum, where a large concourse of people happened at the time to be assembled for the purpose of *Jutra*, and who witnessed the spectacle. "Some," says our Correspondent "imagined that the shock was caused by an earthquake, but it is more probable that it arose from a meteor of uncommon magnitude."

THE BELGAUM AND DHARWAR COLLECTORATES.—We hear a strong rumour of a projected junction of the Belgaum and Dharwar Collectorates, which, says our Correspondent, are likely to be united and placed under a Principal Collector,

whose Head Quarters will be, at Sattara, with two Sub Collectors under him, in charge of the districts of Belgaum snd Dharwar.

CEYLON.

HERALD, MARCH 26.

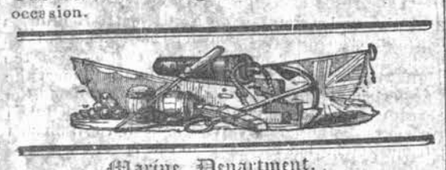
(From our Galle correspondent.)

The *Colombo*, Capt. MacKellar, took her final departure for Suez and Cochin late last night (22d)—The only passengers from this place are Captain and Mrs. Brooks, H. M. 95th Regiment.

The *Donna Pascoa*, Captain John Hullock, put into this port for water and provisions on the 22d instant—The *Pascoa* left Portsmouth on the 18th November last and is bound to Bombay : She has on board the following passengers :

Major and Mrs. Waterfield. Dr. and Mrs. Campbell, Lieut. and Mrs. Bainbridge, Captain and Mrs. Jacob, Professor Harkness, the Revd. J. Allen, Lieut. Tate, Mr. Travers, C. S., Miss Remington, Miss Behrens; Cadets Close, Halsewell, Scriven, Bourchier, Price and Winfield; 142 recruits, 6 women, 7 children, and 2 servants.

On Wednesday last the Hon'ble P. Anstruther Esq., Colonial Secretary, and the Hon'ble HENRY WRIGHT, Esq., Auditor General, were sworn in Members of Her Majesty's Executive Council. Two salutes of nine guns each were fired on the occasion.



Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to dispatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 1st of May next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col.
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1841.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with the Mail to Suez, on Saturday the 23rd May.

It is also intended to despatch a Steam Frigate with the Overland-mail, via Suez, on Saturday the 19th June, and again on Monday the 19th July ; but Passengers cannot be accommodated in the usual manner, on these occasions.

The despatch of the ordinary monthly Packets will recommence on Wednesday the 1st September.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col.
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 31st March 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVAL.—10th April, Ship Juda Rahimon Mahomed Nacoda, from Calcutta, on her passage 47 days—Passengers 6 Natives.

Do.—11th April, Ship Martha Ringway, J. T. Bisset, Master, from New Zealand 1st January.

Shipping in the Harbour.

H. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Indus.
BRIG.	Berenice.
SCHOONERS.	Sesostris
Taptee.	Hugh Lindsay.
Royal Tiger.	Medusa.
Palinurus.	Enterprize.
Tigris.	Zenobia.
CUTTER.	
Margaret.	

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Charles Grant.	Countess of Loudon.
Rossanna.	Charles Dumergue.
Champion.	Olive Branch.
Earl of Balcarras.	Wave.
British Merchant.	Lancaster.
Hope.	Carnatic.
Chieftain.	William Gillies.
	Bucephalus.
	Martha Ringway.

COUNTRY.

Caulerbux.	Yatch Prince Regent.
Pittamber Savoy.	Dawlut Savoy.
Caroline.	Wild Irish Girl.
Colone Newal.	Malik-ool-Bahr.
Essavie.	Cursetjee Cawasjee.
Maria.	Shaw Allum.
Ruby.	John.
Fanny.	Futhel Barry.
Hydroose.	Brigand.
Alexander Robertson	Victoria.
Ruparell.	Kusrovie.
Hamoody.	Dadaloy.
Caroline.	Solomon Shaw.
Sophia.	Memnon.
Lady Grant.	John William Dare.
Rattler.	Acasta.
Corsair.	Midas.
Drongan.	Juda Rahimon.
Roopaulay.	

FRENCH.

LaAdele.	PORTUGUESE.
Brig LeDeux.	Brig (War) Cassador Africano.
ARAB.	Brig Novo Viagente.
Harsingar.	
Lodease.	
Hamoushaw.	

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CONTEMPT CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Perhaps it were better that the subject should drop, but as it evidently is not intended by the *Times* and its friends that it should, I cannot refrain from bringing to your notice a few ideas which have occurred to me with regard to the "Great Contempt Case" as that newspaper calls it.

Great stress has been laid upon the avowal of the Chief Justice that an impartial judgement could hardly be expected of him. In my mind all the arguments which are founded upon this avowal are nothing more than a play upon words (and that a very unjust one) which are made to signify a meaning they were never intended to convey. I can clearly conceive and do believe it to have been the Judge's intention to have said something as follows.—"*It may be supposed* that after the treatment I have received in society from Mr. Forbes in consequence of a former judgement in this matter, that an impartial" &c. &c. &c. but that a Judge in commencing a judgement, to the correctness and impartiality of which he has been sworn, should begin with a sentence having such a signification as that which is attributed to Sir Henry Roper is absurd and wicked to suppose.—For if a Judge be not impartial he must be unjust, and if ungast not fit for his high and responsible situation, and one would hardly expect a man to volunteer his own condemnation as people would have Sir Henry Roper do in this instance. If a suitor thinks the Judge to have given a partial and unfair judgement against him it matters little to him whether this is caused by bribery or private personal feeling. But now we come to the actual fact of judgement itself.

Who has attempted to shew that it was partial, illegal or to be objected to? Would not Messrs. Forbes and Co. have jumped at the slightest possibility of shewing its illegality or partiality had it been in their power? Did not Sir John Awdry confirm it with his opinion and moreover say subsequently that the parties had only got what they had laid themselves open to i. e. *deserved*? This part of the question has it strikes me, been completely "*blinked*" by those who are so very ready to attack others and forget their own misdeeds.

As to a *soothing* judgement in this case, when the object was to check a great and increasing evil, I should as soon expect a Judge, when about to sentence a man to be hanged, to get off the Bench, go to the Dock, pat the Prisoner on the back and say "Now, my dear Sir, dont you put yours-lf in a gale, you're a very nice and highly respectable young fellow and I have no doubt but that if you were allowed to live out your natural life, you would become a valuable member of society, but you see you cut your wife's throat last month, and there are some unpleasant acts of Parliament on this very subject which I am confident you knew nothing about at the time, or perhaps a leg or a thumb might have satisfied you, so take it easy and dont get your Steam up!" If a man do wrong he must suffer for it, not so much as a punishment to himself but for the sake of example; and I have no doubt but that the carelessness of Mr. Forbes (though no one attributes more to that most respectable gentleman) by having been severely commented on by the Judge will be the means of great good in preventing similar cases occurring in future and thus warn others from a like disregard to what is so essentially necessary to the due and proper administration of the effects of deceased persons—a correct affidavit. I shall go through this subject gradually if you choose to avail yourself of my feeble efforts to defend one of the greatest blessings a community can enjoy—An upright Judge.

Yours obediently,
AMICUS.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, April 12, 1841.

ARRIVED April 10, Ship *Juda Rahimon*, Mahomed Nacodah, from Calcutta on her passage 47 days—Passengers : 6 Natives ; Do. 11, Ship *Martha Ringway*, J. F. Bisset, Master, from New Zealand 1st January ; Do. Brig *Faze Cardrei*, Futta Alley Nacoda, from Surat 7th instant.

WE have received Calcutta papers to the 1st, Madras to the 3rd of April, Maulmain to 3rd of March, and Sydney to the 4th January.

To the disgrace of our Mahratta Ditch friends we see by one of their Papers that the statue of Lord William Bentinck is detained in paun on board the Vessel which brought it out from England for the freight. The memory of the man who abolished Suttee and did much for the Natives of India should not thus be slighted. We blush for the City of Palaces.

WE have given a letter signed "AMICUS" on "THE CONTEMPT CASE" as we have noticed the dogmatizing spirit of the article in the *Times* to which the writer alludes, we say no more on the subject. However we ought to recollect that the *Times* professes to "*instruct the Public*" and therefore it is not to be wondered that it talks much in the style of the pedagogue.

THE latest news from Scinde, is much the same as has been notified before. We have seen letters to the 23rd March from which it appears that General Brooks and Brigadier Valiant with Her Majesty's 40th, the 21st Native Infantry and the 4th Troop Horse Artillery were to enter the Bolan Pass on the 25th ultimo, and to make seven marches to Quetta. —Brigadier England with a wing of the 41st the 25th Native Infantry and the 1st Troop Horse Artillery were to follow on the 1st of April, the Cavalry and the party of Skinner's Horse on the 10th. The Political Agent Mr. Ross Bell, had recovered from his accident, and had left Dadur for Quetta, on the 22nd March, after having settled with several of the Kujjuck Chiefs in a manner which they seemed perfectly satisfied with,—they were to be permitted to retain their Estates, having sacredly promised, for the future to pay the annual tribute regularly. The Fort of Kujjuck was not again to be given up, a report was in circulation that the Troops would eventually move on to Herat, as soon as Camels sufficient could be procured to convey the Commissariat supplies — Our Correspondent hints that if the Authorities wait till then and they cannot well move without them, "The time will never come" not a hundred Camels were to be brought at present, and it would require some thousands to accompany the Troops.

OUR contemporary of the *Times* has announced his intention of forbearing to advance any comments of his own on "The Great Contempt Case." He might have said CASES, but would seem to claim the glories of Newspaper Martyrdom for his own Journal. With *great humility* in the phraseology of the Chief Justice, he says "an impartial and soothing judgment on this case could hardly be "expected from us—and says moreover "that we think it better to "abstain from *deciding* when there "are other Judges more disinterested &c. &c." Here we have a second Daniel come to judgment. Our contemporary after confessing that he has been taught a salutary lesson of respect for the Law, states that "after 20 days be past, when he shall have received returns of Post of last Saturday's date from Calcutta, then he solemnly intends to (do what?) *republish* in a collected form the entire reports which have already appeared adding a reprint of the opinions of all the Newspapers in India on the subject. Now why does our contemporary await these 20 days for his publication? Does he think the Calcutta and Madras Editors want a little more of the pepper Box? or that by waiting like that Gentlemanlike animal whose visit to the China Shop has been often alluded to in verse, that he will get the opinions :—

"Like the Bull in the China Shop all his own way."

We can tell him one thing that though the forensic Battle has been said to have been fought for the liberty of the Press by the *Times* and *Courier* and their supporters, there are some here who consider it to have been for a license to the acknowledged organs of a peculiar body to quell and browbeat the highest judicial authority on the Bench. "The Merchants Paper on a Merchants quarrel." Notwithstanding all, the Judge has stood nobly up for the independence of his office, and has been found equal to an exigency and shrunk not from his duty. There is a tyranny even of an oligarchy and Venice and Genoa have had their Loredanos's and Doria's. We will stand up for ever for the true liberty of the Press, but will boldly and fearlessly oppose the contempts of a faction, and the violence of a clique!

OUR London correspondent "THE LOOKER ON" has almost exhausted all the topics of the day, however an attentive perusal of the Monthly Files furnishes us with many items for reflection, which we shall offer as they arise to our mind to the consideration of our readers. We may divide our subject into three heads, first.—The Queen and Ministry. Second—The Houses of Parliament and State of parties and Thirdly, the People and the bias of public opinion.—Under the first head we find that Her Majesty seems to retain the hold which she has always had in the affections of her people, at least all who have any stake in the maintenance of order and quie rule. The ceremony of the Christening of the Princess Royal took place on the 10th of February with all due splendor, and from the Court accounts she is not the only scion of the House of Brunswick who will be likely to perpetuate that Family on the throne of Great Britain. The day after the christening Prince Albert was skating on the lake in the gardens of Buckingham Palace and whenwithin a few feet of the shorewhere Her Majesty was awaiting him, the ice broke and precipitated the Prince into the water, which was about 7 feet deep he rose immediately to the surface when her Majesty with great intrepidity and presence of mind joining her hand to her Lady in waiting Miss Murray (and telling her to stand firm and not be afraid) extended her right hand to the Prince and dragged him on shore. His Highness was only the worse for a good cold bath and no unpleasant consequences ensued. This little anecdote speaks well for the Queens decision and courage. Many women would have fainted and required assistance in such a case instead of offering it, and as the saviour of her husband from what might have been alarmingly serious, she acquires a new and interesting claim to admiration. Such traits of conduct will be duly appreciated by her subjects, as no character is so much estimated by a true Briton as a really domestic one, and a good wife and Mother will obtain respect and affection which the most carping might refuse to the station of the Queen. It was his domestic character which endeared George the 3rd to his subjects, and rendered him an object of personal affection even when his public acts met with and deserved the severest reprehension.

The Melbourne Ministry seem to keep their seats with a tenacity which no attacks of Tories, Radicals, Repealers, or Chartists can unsettle. The Tory party seems likely to lose its brightest ornament soon. The Duke of Wellington has had a serious attack which came on in the House of Lords on the 3d of February which at first threatened dangerous consequences, he however was well enough to attend and officiate as sponser at the christening of the Princess Royal on the 10th for the Duke of Saxe Gotha, although he has temporarily recovered we fear that these repeated attacks at His Grace's advanced period of Life are serious warnings, and whenever he goes we know not where his place will be supplied to his country. The Camp of the Tories seems to be divided and Bishop Philpotts has assaulted Sir Robert Peel on his late lecture delivered at Tamworth in the columns of the Times. Although menaces are held out against the Whigs, they have hitherto been so fortunate in their Foreign and Domestic Policy that on a careful review we are inclined to think them more firmly established in power than ever. The proceedings in Parliament next claim attention and the very solemn Farce of the trial of the Earl of Cardigan claims the Pas. A more ridiculous piece of humbug coming to a more lame conclusion has never disgraced the Judicial proceedings of the Peers. On a legal quibble he was found not guilty, and as the Marquis of Westminster adroitly said "not LEGALLY guilty" when called on for his opinion. This is quite enough to make every rational man feel indignation that the Law should have such loopholes for offenders to escape Justice. Thousands of pounds have been spent to bring a great offender to justice when as many shillings would have hanged a vagabond offender. A bad tempered man has thus through great wealth and influence set the public at defiance, he winds up a course of notorious actions sufficient to condemn any ordinary man and yet thanks to his station in life escapes unscathed through every ordeal. There is scarce a position in which the noble Earl has been placed in which he has not violated public opinion and decorum. The Defendant in a Crim con Case, the dismissed officer from a Regiment for arbitrary unjust and vexations exercise of power, he was sent to India to nurse a sickly reputation. He returns to England and again invested with command shews that no lessons however adverse have changed the bad nature of the man. He has been truly styled the Military Moloch, and the decision of his fellow Peers no doubt anxious for the preservation of their boasted order, has left him free to wound more victims with his power or his pistol.

Lord Lyndhurst has not yet taken his seat in the House of Peers and Lord Brougham is on the Continent, thus few measures of importance have been brought before the Upper House, and we must turn our attention to the Commons. The principal measures have been an extension of the Poor Law Commissioners which is in progress, as also M. Labouchier's Bill for the equalization of the duties between East and West India Rum, a measure which will be fraught with importance to India if the principle event of an equalization of duties be thus admitted. A long debate also occurred on a proposition from the Crown to grant a pension to Lord Keane for 3 Lives (this we gave yesterday). Sir Robert Peel attacked the letters signed Injured innocence in the Agra Ukhbar and characterized them as "Detected Cowardice." The Irish Registration Bill however has been the grand measure of the Session hitherto, and a victory of 5 in a House of between 5 and 600 shews that parties are either more evenly balanced than the public are aware of, or that the ministerial whippers in have been very slack. Nevertheless though a poor victory it is better than a defeat, and we have no doubt the ministry are determined after a four nights struggle to be thankful for small benefits. O'Connell very happily disposes of the arguments by saying "that "the people of Ireland would un- "derstand or care about was, that "one was a restrictive the other an "enlarging measure." This is the latest matter of importance and with it we shall leave our notices of Parliamentary proceedings. We now come to our third head "The People and the bias of public opinion," and in the first place we are truly sorry to observe that there is not such a healthy state of Society as might be desired at home, particularly among the operatives and their Demagogues. Among our selections will be found an account of a chartist meeting, and we fear that deluded class of men are increasing and will bring on disturbances which will end in much private misery. Disease too in the shape of influenza is making great ravages in London, and many have fallen victims to its insidious attacks, brought on by the great changes of temperature incidental to the time of year. The increase of expenditure over revenue at home also is a serious subject of reflection, and although the brilliant successes of our arms in the Mediterranean have given universal satisfaction, and thrown lustre on the foreign Policy of Government still their is much discontent. Public opinion too is pretty loudy expressed in the conduct of affairs in China, and we find the "Looker On" calling it a second Walcheren affair" and calling out to send Napier to China. The great body of the middle and Agricultural portion of the people are decidedly orderly and in good feeling with the government, but the manufacturing classes and the mob are factious if not dangerous. We have now disposed of our three heads of argument and must say a word on our foreign relations and something of the feeling in England towards India.

First our Foreign Relations with France. Their is peace, and notwithstanding much talk we predict its continuance. The great power, of Russia Prussia and Austria appear also friendly while Spain and Portugal have settled their differences through our mediation. In the midst of this profound peace in Europe we are menaced by the United States, and the late proceedings in Canada are the bone of contention. An Officer of the name of McLeod who was or is in the Canadian Militia, and who commanded at the capture of the Caroline Schooner (which was taken when in the service of the Patriots on the American shore,) in going into the United States Territory has been seized on and indicted for murder and arson before a jury of Yankees and a true Bill found. The English Minister has very properly interfered but hitherto without success. Great Britain is quite committed in such a quarrel, and we hope no an inch will be given in the matter. The conduct of the United States throughout the whole Canadian struggle has been anything but proper if not almost hostile. We are quite prepared for War and if Uncle Sam will "go the whole hog" why we are more ready to meet the unclean animal in his full career now than ever. Indian Affairs and, Indian Interests begin to make way in England after a century of apathy and neglect. Steam communication has pushed us close to Europe and we are now beginning to be worthy of consideration, when a voyage to the East Indies can be compassed very nearly as quickly as a run to the West. Equalization of duties on produce is being attempted and Indian appeals to the House of Lords expedited. This was a ground of reproach for years, the delays of an Indian suit of appeal were proverbial, and just claims were often relinquish-

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ed with a sigh before the prospect of justice long deferred. We congratulate our Native friends who are most concerned on this improvement, and trust ere long to record many such. The more India is known and understood the more we shall be appreciated, we have resources and mines of wealth and utility unknown and unexplored, which in process of time will be developed, and we must look to ourselves we mean the whole community European and Native to show that we are not only entitled to first rate consideration at home, but that we are determined to second every measure for our good and back every attempt to prove that India truly is what she has often been described "The brightest Jewel in the British "Crown"!

European Intelligence.

COURT CIRCULAR.

SUN, MARCH 2.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited Her Majesty and Prince Albert yesterday. Her Royal Highness walked in the gardens of Buckingham Palace.

Viscount Melbourne had an audience yesterday of the Queen.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Sir Edward Bowater and Captain Francis Seymour, visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager yesterday at Marlborough House.

The Royal dinner party at the Palace last evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Earl of Surrey, Earl and Countess of Uxbridge, the Ladies Eleanora and Constance Paget, Earl and Countess of Verulam, Lady Jane Grimston, Lady Fanny Howard, Viscount Melbourne, and the Right Hon. Henry and Mrs. Labouchere.

The Marquis of Normanby and Lord Hill had audiences of his Royal Highness Prince Albert yesterday, at Buckingham Palace.

Major General Sir Edward Bowater, has relieved Col. Wylde in the duties of Equerry in Waiting on his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Prince Albert honoured Mr. A. Penley with a sitting yesterday morning at Buckingham Palace.

The Duchess of Gloucester took an airing yesterday in a carriage.

A Deputation from the General Shipowners' Society, consisting of Mr. Henry Buckle, Chairman, Messrs. Gould, Forrest, and Tindall, and Mr. Oviate, Secretary, had an interview with Lord John Russell, yesterday, at the Colonial-office.

Her Majesty's Commissioners of Sewers for Westminster and part of Middlesex, including Mr. T. L. Donaldson, Chairman, Messrs. W. M. Thiselton Dyer, John Leslie, and Edward Willoughby, and Mr. L. C. Hertslett, Clerk, had an interview yesterday with the Marquis of Normanby at the Home-office.

The Prussian and Spanish Ministers transacted business yesterday at the Foreign-office.

Dr. Ralph and Dr. Hill, from Upper Canada, had an interview yesterday with Lord John Russell, at the Colonial-office.

Mr. Hodges had an interview with the Marquis of Normanby yesterday, at the Home-office.

Mr. Slaney, M. P., and Mr. Holmes, M. P., had interviews with Lord John Russell yesterday.

Despatches from the Governor of Gibraltar were received yesterday at the Colonial-office.

The Turkish Ambassador visited the Panorama of St. Jean d'Acre yesterday.

PRIVY COUNCIL REFORM.

(From the *African Colonizer.*)

TO THE HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE PETITION OF S. BANNISTER, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Humbly Showeth,—That a Bill pending before your Honourable House for facilitating the Administration of Justice in the House of Lords and the Privy Council, concerns a matter upon which your Petitioner presumes to offer to the consideration of your Hon'ble House, the result of much reflection and experience.

That the Crown has for many years past been used, at its discretion, to refer to the Privy Council, divers petitions upon subjects not cognizable in Courts of Law or Equity; being complaints by, or against, Crown officers and claims subject to the adjudication of the Crown; and at the like discretion, the Crown has also long used to refuse or delay indefinitely the hearing of such petitions, complaints, and claims.

That by the 4th section of the statute, his late Majesty King William IV., for better administering justice in the Privy Council, the reference of matters of this sort to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was left to the discretion of the Crown, and what was before an uncertain and often unjust practice, thus in 1833 became a legal injustice.

That by the Bill now before your Hon'ble House the same civil discretion is left, uncontrolled, and thus by continued acquiescence a new sanction is given to a system which unceasingly works great wrong. Its victims have been known, under the torture of despair, to commit suicide, and to kill a Minister of State; and the sufferings of many under the same system are often deeper than those, which, in some cases, lead to suicide or assassination. Besides all which, the usage of not hearing such petitions complaints, and claims is against the ancient common law, which only requires good guarantees by statute for hearing parties to be satisfactory.

That your petitioner submits that this state of things constitutes an intolerable grievance, and that especially in our colonies, spread over many remote regions, it is even more mischievous to the public service than cruel to individuals.

Petitioner therefore prays that there may be added to the Bill aforesaid a provision, enjoining the Judicial Committee to hear and determine every petition preferred to the Crown by or against any public officer, and every complaint or claim at present cognizable by the Privy Council, only upon express reference by the Crown.

And petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Presented by Mr. Hume.

STEAM VESSELS AT SEA.

In consequence of what fell from Mr. Labouchere, the President of the Board of Trade, in the House of Commons, on Thursday evening (in reply to a question put by Viscount Sandon), that it was not the intention of the Government to introduce a measure for the better regulation of steamers and other vessels at sea, as the Trinity House had already issued instructions to that effect, it is important that mariners and others should become acquainted with them. The following is a copy:—

"NAVIGATION OF STEAM-VESSELS.

"Trinity House, London, Oct. 30, 1840.

"The attention of this Corporation having been directed to the numerous severe and, in some instances, fatal accidents which have resulted from the collision of vessels navigated by steam; and it appearing to be indispensably necessary, in order to guard against the recurrence of similar calamities, that a regulation should be established for the guidance and Government of persons entrusted with the charge of such vessels; and

"Whereas the recognised rule for sailing vessels is that those having the wind fair shall give way to those on a wind;

"That when both are going by the wind, the vessel on the starboard tack shall keep her wind, and the one on the larboard tack bear up strongly, passing each other on the larboard hand;

"That when both vessels have the wind large, or a beam, and meet, they shall pass each other in the same way on the larboard hand, to effect which two last-mentioned objects the helm must be put to port;

"And as steam-vessels may be considered in the light of vessels navigating with a fair wind, and should give way to sailing vessels on a wind of either tack, it becomes only necessary to provide a rule for their observance when meeting other steamers or sailing-vessels going large;

"Under those considerations, and with the object before stated, this Board has deemed it right to frame and promulgate the following rule, which, on communication with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Elder Brethren find has been already adopted in respect of steam-vessels in her Majesty's service; and they desire earnestly to impress upon the minds of all persons having charge of steam-vessels the propriety and urgent necessity of a strict adherence thereto, viz.:—

"Rule—When steam-vessels on different courses must inevitably or necessarily cross so near that, by continuing their respective courses, there would be a risk of their coming in collision, each vessel shall put her helm to port, so as always to pass on the larboard side of each other.

"A steam-vessel passing another in a narrow channel must always leave the vessel she is passing on the larboard hand.—By order,

"J. HEBBERT, Sec."

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, MARCH 5.

HOW TO SPOIL A MEETING.—Monday evening the Annual Meeting of the Metropolitan Central, and District Anti-Corn-law Associations, was held at the Crown and Anchor for the purpose of receiving a Report of the progress of the question during the past year. The meeting was very numerously attended. It was apparent at an early stage of the proceedings that a considerable number of Chartists were in attendance, whose object was anything but an approval of the proceedings. Shortly after seven o'clock, H. Warburton, M. P., accompanied by the Committee, entered the room, and was received with loud cheers and partial hissing from the charities. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., M. P., B. Hawes, M. P., J. Easthope, M. P., M. Villiers, M. P., Mr. Alcock, Mr. Roebuck, Dr. Bowring, and numerous other tried friends of the people were present on the occasion. We regret to state that shortly after the commencement of the proceedings, Sir W. Molesworth was obliged to retire from indisposition.

Mr. Warburton, amidst considerable interruption, called on the Secretary, Mr. Sydney Smith, to read the report, which contained an account of the origin of the association, and of the difficulties it had to encounter, from the general apathy of the middle class, and the hostility of the more political portion of the working class. It went on to state that a well timed manifesto had appeared, signed by nearly one hundred and fifty influential members of the House of Commons, which it was hoped might induce government to give their earnest and immediate attention to the baneful effect produced by the corn monopoly on the revenue and prosperity of the state. After mature deliberation, the committee felt justified in recommending a renewal of the measure of petition to parliament. It was then moved and seconded, "that the report be printed," when, Wall (a chartist) rose, and moved as an amendment, "that in the opinion of the meeting the corn laws would never be repealed until the people were fairly represented, and that a great national petition to her majesty and the houses of the legislature should be adopted praying that the people's charter should become the law of the land." The proposer proceeded in a strain of bitter invective to lay bare the gross delusions with which the Whigs have so long amused and misled the people of this country and concluded, an earnest appeal to the working classes to be no longer led astray by the false pretences with which they had so long diverted them from the attainment of their just rights. (Loud cheers from the chartists, and disapprobation from the corn-law repealers.)

The working man, named Beggis, seconded the amendment, and stated that he knew several active corn-law repealers who had reduced most unnecessarily the wages of their workmen. This statement was received with great shouts from the chartists, and cries of "True, true."

Mr. Roebuck then ascended the table, and attempted to obtain a hearing, but he was received with the most marked disapprobation. After several ineffectual attempts at being heard he at length desisted, and made way for Mr. Villiers, who was listened to for some time with a show of respect, and appeared to have become rather a favourite after a declaration in favour of the principles of the charter.

Dr. Bowring next presented himself, and was hailed with derisive shouts. He said he had been amongst the serfs of Russia—(Cries of "Bah!" "Who sent you there? Who paid you?")—and he had seen their misery was attributable to the same cause as that of the English the want of good laws—(groans and hisses)—and the denial of political rights. He should be delighted if they were enabled to obtain the charter, but he would rather see them better clothed and better fed. (Cries of "Oh, oh," and laughter.)

A Mr. Wilking next vainly endeavoured to obtain a hearing; after which the chairman was called to put the question to a show of hands. This having been done, the chairman said he felt bound to declare that the amendment had been carried by a large majority.

Wall (the chartist) then moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which having been carried, three groans were given for the Whigs and three cheers for the charter; after which the promoters of the meeting retired, completing crest-falling, amidst the triumph of their opponents.—(Times.)

CHARTIST DINNER.—Yesterday the Chartists of London entertained Mr. Vincent, upon his release from goal, in the great room of the White Conduit-house. There were present upwards of 400 persons, amongst whom were several respectably dressed females. Mr. Lovett took the chair, supported on his right by Messrs. Vincent and Moore, and on the left by Dr. Wade and Mr. Cleave. After dinner the Chairman gave—"Henry Vincent the advocate of the people's rights, health and prosperity to him." The toast was drunk enthusiastically with three times three.

Mr. Vincent said it certainly gave him much pleasure to see so many of his friends after an imprisonment of twenty months, and he was happy to say in the best possible health and the highest spirits.—(Cheers.)—and with increased love for their glorious cause, and he begged to thank them most warmly for the cordial—the Radical reception they had given him. He had been placed at the bar at Monmouth—brought before a Jury, but not a Jury of his Peers, as in the case of Carligan the other day—he was not tried by a Jury of working men, but a Jury whose prejudices had been excited by the statements which had been constantly appearing in both Whig and Tory newspapers. After going into the great points of the Charter, the speaker denied that he had ever been a pike and dagger man; he had always been prepared to go along with the people in any course they thought it proper to adopt, but he had always been of opinion, and had always advocated that no other means should be used than peaceful ones. They would never obtain their end unless they became a sober and a moral people. Let them attend to their domestic duties—let them look to their own families—forsake the gin-palace, and so show the aristocracy that they were a people worthy to be entrusted with the power they claimed. If they did not they would be unworthy of the privileges they sought.

Mr. R. Moore proposed "The speedy return of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the liberation of all imprisoned victims of Political and Religious persecution." He contended that the prisoners Frost, etc. were suffering unlawful banishment—their trial not having been legal. He called upon all to do their utmost in favour of the great object—getting home the transports, and procuring the liberation of those suffering imprisonment at home.—The toast was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Neesom proposed "The *Ladies* who have honoured us with their presence."

Dr. Wade spoke to the toast. He said he was once sent to the Court of William IV. with a petition. The King behaved rudely; he turned round to the Earl of Warwick, and said loud enough for all to hear him, "What does this mean?" He was again sent to Court with a petition since her Majesty attained the throne, and was most graciously received. It was in his opinion merely a corrupt Court that stood in the way, or they should soon attain their wishes. He said so much from the earnest manner of her Majesty when he presented the petition.—The toast passed with acclamation.

On the motion of Mr. Vincent, the company drank the health of the Chairman, who returned thanks, and then dispersed to join the ladies at a ball.—(Sun.)

A requisition is in course of signature, inviting Sir John Beckett, Bart., and the Hon. James S. Wortley, Conservatives, to become candidates for the representation of Leeds at the next election. (Doncaster Chronicle.)

The friends of Mr. Hardy, in anticipation of a speedy dissolution of Parliament, have, during the last week, been actively engaged in canvassing the voters of Bradford last placed on the registration lists, but with what success has not transpired. The Tories are always active, and the Liberals would do well to copy their example in that respect, or it is highly probable that the borough will be again disgraced by the return of Mr. Hardy.—(Halifax Express.)

ABSENT M. P.'s.—The Independent Club of the Co. Limerick have passed the following resolution unanimously, respecting the conduct of one of their members, the Hon. Col. Fitzgibbon (second son of the celebrated Chancellor, Lord Clare), who has been absent the last two sessions without a pair:—

"Resolved—That all private feeling must give way to the public interests: and as Colonel Fitzgibbon has not as yet appeared in his place in Parliament this session (the most important to the interests of Ireland that ever was held), our chairman is requested to communicate with him for the purpose of ascertaining the present state of his health, with the view of securing a second efficient representative for our county."

To render this reproof the more striking, the following vote to the other member was carried without a dissentient:—

"Resolved—That William S. O'Brien, Esq., by his constant attendance to his Parliamentary duties, and his steady adherence to the advocacy of the interests of Ireland, deserves our warmest gratitude. (Dublin Post.)

A fortnight since a poor person, residing in Bangor, forwarded a carved wooden spoon to Buckingham Palace, with a request that it would be accepted for the infant Princess Royal. Her Majesty received the spoon, and in return sent the maker £5.—(Carnarvon Herald.)

Among the pictures preserved from the devouring element at the fire at Wynyard Park, was the portrait of the Duke of Wellington, which, on its being recognised, was welcomed with three cheers. We are sorry to state, that among the depredations committed, one woman, who had been employed about the Hall for upwards of twenty-five years, and who had been deemed trust-worthy by the Marchioness in all her charitable missions, which were exceedingly numerous, was detected taking away nearly a whole web of merino. She was apprehended and committed, but is now out on bail.—(Durham Journal.)

The wreck of the *Governor Fenner* was seen floating off Lambay, on the Irish coast, on Friday.—(Herald.)

The Brighton and London railway is making great progress, and there is little doubt but it will be opened through the whole extent by August, if not July. The Merstham tunnel was finished last week; the last stone of the Balcombe tunnel has been laid, and the one at Clayton, which is a mile and a quarter in length, will be finished in June at farthest.—Chronicle.

Sir F. Smith is now occupied in the examination of Mr. Walker's plan for a line from London to York, via Cambridge and Lincoln. We believe this is the last of the competing Great Northern lines which remains to be inspected.—(Globe.)

Accounts from Mexico, of Dec. 14, state that since the last July revolution, business has been in a most deplorable state. Instead of purging the body politic, it seems to have had the effect of consolidating the abuses and corruptions of men in office. The excessive Customs'-house duty, 15 per cent., in not only continued, but even a backwardness is shown to return the money unjustly levied during the six months allowed by law. The foreign creditors are unceasing to their demand; the Treasury is in too low a condition to cash up. There is an overwhelming circulation of copper raging, from six to eight millions of dollars issued at about one third of its value, which is operating to the prejudice of the trading community; at present it is at a discount of 7 per cent.—(Sun.)

The *Globe* contains the following queer paragraph:—"The perquisites and munificent presents made to the head nurse, on the recent occasion of the Princess Royal's baptism, are stated to have amounted in value to a considerable sum; *it would be invidious*, perhaps, to mention what report ascribes to be the amount."—Now, what in the D—l's name (as Cobbett used to say) does the noodle mean by invidious?—(Herald.)

A compliment as unexpected as flattering has just been conferred on her Majesty and Prince Albert. A representation having been made of the refined taste her Majesty displayed in music, and the Prince in musical composition, the Council of the celebrated Academy of St. Cecilia at Rome have caused the names of her Majesty and Prince Albert to be inscribed in its list of honorary members.—(Globe).

It is our painful duty to record the death of Lieut.-Gen. Henry Elliott, which took place at his villa of Rosebank. The deceased was in his 72d year.—(Kelso Chron.)

Mr. Charles Kemble's health is now re-established, resides with his daughter, Mrs. Butler, and her husband, in Cavendish-street, and daily takes carriage exercise.—(Herald.)

The late Earl of Rosse had resided constantly at Brighton for the last three years, in consequence of the infirmity produced by his slipping on the pavement while walking. The fall injured the hip joint, and was the primary cause of the indisposition which affected the last years of his lordship's life. On the 16th ult. his lordship was seized with stupor, from which he only partially rallied at intervals, and then relapsed into a state of unconsciousness, which terminated in death, unaccompanied by the slightest pain or suffering. This amiable nobleman was born in 1758, succeeded his father, the late Sir William Parsons, in the baronetcy in 1791, and, under the name of Sir Laurence Parsons, became highly distinguished in the Irish House of Commons, where his statesmanlike views and eloquent speeches—more particularly at the eventful period of the Union in 1801—rendered him an influential and popular leader. During the lifetime of his father, Sir Laurence Parsons represented the University of Dublin in the Irish Parliament; and upon the death of the late Sir William he resigned that distinction to represent his native county (the King's), which he continued to represent until 1807, when he succeeded his half-uncle in the Barony of Oxmantown and Earldom of Rosse, and in the succeeding year was elected a representative peer of Ireland. By his marriage his lordship's surviving issue are—1. William, Lord Oxmantown (now Earl of Rosse), Lord Lieut. of the King's County; married the daughter and co-heiress of the late J. Feild, of Heaton Park-Esq., and has issue. 2. Hon. Laurence Parsons—Married to the Lady Elizabeth Toler, daughter of the late Earl of Norbury. 3. Lady Jane—Married to Arthur Edward Knox, Esq. eldest son of P. Knox, Esq., of Castlerea, county Mayo. 4. Lady Alicia—Married Edward Conroy, Esq., eldest son of Sir J. Conroy, Bart. With the exception of the present Earl (who is in Ireland) the above members of his lordship's family were present at the dissolution of their noble parent.—(Herald.)

The following comprised the minority of 8 last night, on Mr. Hume's motion:—Mr. Q. Dick, Mr. D'Israeli, Mr. J. Fielden (Oldham), Lord C. Hamilton, General Johnson, Mr. R. Marsland, Mr. W. Turner (Blackburn), and Mr. T. Wakley.—Tellers, Mr. Hume and Col. Sibthorp.—(Globe.)

THE RIVAL BILLS.—By the 6th report of the Committee on public petitions, we find the following result:—Petitions for Lord Stanley's bill 42, signatures 92,311 petitions against it 82, signatures 347,483. Petitions for Lord Morpeth's bill 5, signatures 34,359; petitions against it 38, signatures 35,265.—(Chronicle.)

The flatness and depression in general business which has continued, with slight intermissions, for the last twenty months, is producing very unpleasant consequences, which indeed might have been anticipated. Within the last fortnight many failures have taken place both in London and the outports, some of which are heavy, and will entail serious losses on their creditors. A good deal of alarm has been excited by these misfortunes, as people are apprehensive that others may follow. However, the season of the year is favourable, and a speedy renewal of active operations would soon put all things right again.—(Globe.)

MONUMENT TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

SUN, MARCH 1.

We have had an opportunity lately of viewing the preparations made by Mr. Wyatt for completing the equestrian statue in honor of the Noble Duke, to be placed on the arch at Hydepark-corner, and we are confident that he will be as successful in this undertaking as he has been in the beautiful monumeun erected to George the Third in Pall-Mall East. No man of the present day, we believe, is so well qualified, as regards taste and execution, for erecting equestrian statues. He has paid great attention to this department of the art; he is indefatigable in making improvements in casting; and we confidently hope that this monument will do credit himself and this illustrious warrior to whom it is to be erected. We understand the work will not be completed in less than two years; but when we take into account the numerous and difficult operations connected with it, and compare these with undertakings of a similar description, this will appear a very short period. The model for the horse is perfect, and the bust is the best likeness of the illustrious Duke that we have seen. The bust, we understand, has been cast from a brass gun captured from some old enemy, now allied with England; the brots are made of the same material; and it is to be hoped that the Government will supply old guns enough to complete the group. The statue will be about thirty feet high, the weight of the metal from fifty to sixty tons, and altogether it will be the most magnificent statue erected in ancient or modern times. We cordially wish that the hero of a hundred battles may lieve to see it from Apsley House, and enjoy the gratitude of his country before he sinks into the grave.

FALLING OF TWO HOUSES IN FLEET-STREET.

(From a Sunday Paper.)

A most awful casuality occurred last night at half-past ten o'clock, in Fleet-street. A few weeks since a fire took place at the house of Mr. Bundy, trunkmaker, Fleet-street, two doors from the office of the *Weekly Dispatch* newspaper, and the ruins were left, as was imagined, in a state of perfect security. This, however, by the melancholy event which has just occurred, appears to have been an error. The writer of this account had been passing the evening in the house of Mr. Simpson, the Kings and Keys, four doors from the scene of the accident, and the first intimation of the affair was given by Mr. Simpson, rushing into the room in a state of great agitation, exclaiming "Oh, my God, a house has fallen down, and several people are buried beneath the ruins." To describe the consternation of the company is impossible. All rushed into the bar, which was filled with a cloud of dust, and were met by Mr. Simpson and the other members of the family bearing several females in a state bordering upon phrensy to the upper rooms of the Kings and Keys, bitterly bewailing the loss of the inmates of the fallen houses. For some moments it was impossible to reach the door, the cloud of dust prevented the possibility of doing so, and the confusion that existed prevented anything like active assistance being given. Mr. Simpson, in a state of despair, lamenting the want of power to render aid, from all his servants having rushed to the scene of desolation. On reaching the street, the scene that presented itself to the spectator was frightful. There was a wide and fearful gap of falling bricks and timbers, supported by gable ends and rickette boards, rendering the approach of aid a matter of the greatest danger. The crowd that was collected—the fearful and hysterical cries of passing females—the gathering together of the police—the busy intermeddling of officious strangers, rendering abortive the well-directed efforts of the local authorities, tended to increase the difficulties of the parties anxious to relieve the sufferers who were buried beneath the ruins. The parties taken in by Mr. Simpson turned out to be Mrs. Calvert, the wife of the printer of the *Weekly Dispatch*, her daughter, and servant. One policeman who was seen a moment or two before the accident has been missed, and it is feared he is killed. As soon as it was possible arrangements were made for clearing the ruins, and a strong body of police and firemen were assembled. No one was in the house of Mr. Bunday, but several families were resident in the adjoining premises, occupied by Mr. Dobson, a bookseller, but their fate is at present unknown.

Soon after the accident Mr. Harding and Mr. Ward, builders in the neighbourhood, were sent for to examine the premises, as was also Mr. Elmes, the City Surveyor, who sent for a number of builders, but was not able to obtain their co-operation. A man named Wm. Megson, a journeyman tailor, was let down by ropes from the back room on the third floor of Mr. Dobson's house, about a quarter past eleven, and he stated that he had been in bed about an hour when he heard the crash of the timbers. He

instantly jumped out of bed, and endeavoured to open the door, but finding it impossible to do so, he lighted his candle and dressed himself, and remained standing upon half a foot of board for nearly three-quarters of an hour, until he was released by the police in the way just mentioned. He also said that finding his room door going out of the level, he frequently warned Mr. Dobson of the danger, who, however, laughed at his fears. The police state, that about twenty minutes before the catastrophe they observed that the houses were falling, and knocked at Mr. Dobson's door, and succeeded in prevailing upon him and his family to leave the house.

(FURTHER PARTICULARS.)

It appears that a fire occurred about a month since at the house of Mr. Bundy, when the interior of the house was almost destroyed by the devastating element. The premises were undergoing repair, and some complaints existed that the house was not properly secured while these operations were going forward. The house adjoining belonged to a bookseller named Dobson, who with his wife and several children, fortunately had timely notice of the impending danger. Police constable Dalton, 366, was on duty during the evening, and he was alarmed by the sound of a loud cracking, which, upon closer investigation, he found proceeded from the walls of Mr. Dobson's house giving way. The officer immediately proceeded to the nearest station-house, in Black Horse-court, and apprised Inspector Foresby of the circumstance; and within a few minutes he returned, in company with a sergeant named Taplin, of the city police, the inspector, and a constable named Smith. Every precaution was taken to arouse the inmates of the adjoining house to the perilous situation in which they were placed, and the police having made a communication to Mr. Dobson, a hackney carriage was obtained, and Mrs. Dobson, with four or five children (the statements vary), were placed in a vehicle and driven to the residence of a friend. At this time the cracking of the tottering walls became more loud and fearful, and the police observing the upper part of the houses bending forward, raised a shout of "It is coming.' The constables took to their heels, and a cab, which had just set down its fare, was peremptorily ordered off. The driver happily took the warning, and lost no time in leaving the spot, which in a very brief space of time presented a melancholy instance of the desolation thus created.

NEW COURT.

MORNING POST, MARCH 4.

(Before Mr. Justice Williams and the Common Sergeant.)

THE LATE DUEL AT WIMBLEDON.—TRIAL OF CAPTAIN DOUGLAS.—Captain *Douglas* accompanied by several military friends, entered the Court at half-past ten o'clock, and surrendered himself into the custody of Mr. Cope.

At eleven o'clock Mr. Justice Williams came into Court, where Captain Douglas and two of his friends entered the dock. Some delay, however, was occasioned by one of the witnesses (Sir James Anderson) not being in attendance.

Inspector Busain said he had not served Sir James Anderson with any fresh notice of trial since the last sessions. He had not seen him this morning. Shortly afterwards Sir James arrived.

The case of the "Queen v. Dougas" having been called on.

Captain Douglas and two of his friends advanced to the bar.

Mr. Justice Williams—I see, prisoner, that you have some friends in the dock with you. Is it your wish what they should remain?

Captain Douglas—It is, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Williams—Then I see no objection.

The clerk of the arraigns then read the indictment. It charged the prisoner, John Douglas, with having on the 12th of September last, in the parish of Wandsworth, fired or assisted to fire a loaded pistol at Harvey Garnet Phipps Tuckett, with intent maliciously to kill and murder the said Harvey Garnet Phipps Tuckett. In another count he was charged with intent to do him some bodily harm. On being asked the usual question, guilty or not guilty?

Captain Douglas replied, not guilty.

Mr. Thesiger, Mr. Sergeant Wrangham, Mr. Adolphus, and Mr. Bodkin, appeared for the prisoner. No counsel was engaged for the prosecution.

[The witnesses called were the same as were examined upon the late trial of Lord Cardigan in the House of Lords; and their evidence was merely a repetition of what was given by them on that occasion. It may be remarked that not one of the witnesses could swear to the identity of Captain Douglas.]

On Sir James E. Anderson, the surgeon, being called, he, amid the laughter of the Court, declined answering all questions, on the principle that he might by so doing criminate himself, and he therefore begged his Lordship not to press the questions.

He was accordingly told he might leave the box.

The case for the prosecution having closed,

Mr. Thesiger rose, and was about to address the jury for the prisoner, when Mr. Justice Williams intimated that it was unnecessary. After a short consultation with the Common Sergeant,

Mr. Justice Williams said—Gentlemen of the jury, when the case was first called on, I was very much surprised on being informed that no counsel was instructed in support of the prosecution. This is a circumstance that I exceedingly regret, as it has thrown upon me the task of examining the witnesses. I have, however, performed that duty to the best of my power and ability. I have called before you and examined all the witnesses whose names appear on the back of the bill with the greatest care and attention. I have also inquired if there were any other witnesses which could be produced capable of giving evidence, and no one answered. I feel it, therefore, my duty to say I am clearly of opinion that the evidence, which has been adduced is not sufficient to support the indictment—in fact, that there is no case whatever to go to a jury. No doubt on the 12th of December a duel was fought on Wimbledon-common; and that after it a man was wounded; but there is no legal evidence to prove that the prisoner was charged in the first count with maliciously shooting at Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett. Now, a card has been produced, which I have seen, but it cannot be received in evidence, for on that card the words "Harvey Tuckett" only appear. It is clear there was no legal identity. Mrs. Dann could not speak to the identity of the prisoner, who, when she was asked if she knew any of the gentlemen at the bar, pointing to Captain Douglas, said that she thought he was the gentleman who was wounded. In short the evidence had totally failed to support the indictment, and therefore the prisoner was entitled to his acquittal.

The jury immediately returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

Captain Douglas and his friends immediately afterwards left the Court.

The Cabinet Ministers dined last evening with Sir John Hobhouse, at his residence in Berkeley-square.

The Earl of Uxbridge, Mr. T. Duncombe M. P., and Mr. Archbold had interviews with the Marquis of Normanby yesterday at the Home Office.

Mr. Walker had an interview yesterday with Lord John Russell at the Colonial Office.

A deputation from the Western Australian Company, consisting of Mr. F. Hutt, M. P. (Governor), Mr. J. Chapman (Deputy Governor), and Mr. J. Irving, had an interview with Lord John Russell yesterday at the Colonial Office.

A deputation from the aborigines Protection Society, consisting of Messrs. Standish Motte R. King, D. Hodgking, A. B. Wright, and F. Maitland James, members, of the committee, had an interview yesterday with Lord John Russell at the Colonial Office.

DEATH OF MARSHALL VICTOR.—Marshall Victors, Duke de Bellune, notwithstanding the favourable appearances of Monday morning, became worse during the day, and in the evening expired without much suffering, surrounded by his family and friends.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHACE.

BY EXPRESS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Seven o'Clock.

The sporting gentlemen of this county met in large numbers to-day on the Liverpool race course. The day was fine, and the sport much superior to last year's. Previously to the race the betting was 10 to 1 agst the winner Charity, and 5 to 2 agst Lottery, which was the favourite throughout the day.

The race was a noble one, all the horses clearing the last leap (a ten-feet ditch, made for the occasion). The horses came in thus:—

Charity	1
Cigar	2
Oliver Twist	3
Goblin	4

UNITED STATES, CANADA, &c.

STOPPAGE OF THE UNITED STATES BANK.

(BY EXPRESS FROM LIVERPOOL.)

By the arrival of the George Washington, Captain Burrowes, which reached Liverpool yesterday morning we have received New York and Philadelphia papers to the 9th ult. We learn from them that the United States Bank closed their doors on the 4th ult., a panic having existed on that and the preceding day which they could not withstand. In New York the stock went down at once to 40 and 41, and the bills of the bank were, it is said, sold at 10 to 15 per cent. discount, though no regular price could be quoted for the latter. On the 6th United States Bank Stock was quoted 37 36. The rate of exchange, being much influenced by the scarcity of bills, was 8¾ to 9—some houses obtaining even more than 9.

In order to enable our readers to judge of the effect produced by the stoppage of the Bank, we have extracted the state of the New York Money Market and other important markets on the 4th and 6th of February, the day before and the day after the arrival of the intelligence in that city.

Mr. M'Leod is still in prison at Lockport, notwithstanding his liberation on bail by the proper legal authority, the superior authority of the mob having hitherto succeeded in enforcing its decision, that it was wrong to admit him to bail. Should this gentleman be tried and acquitted by the legal tribunal, the same supreme authority, to maintain its consistency will probably pronounce him guilty, and proceed to his execution. We respectfully recommend this probability to the consideration of Lord Palmerston.

UNITED STATES BANK IN PHILADELPHIA.

(From the *New York Express* of Feb. 6.)

It is deeply to be regretted by every friend of his country that this institution has not been able to maintain its position in the resumption of specie payments. It appears that since the resumption on the 15th of January it has paid out over six millions of specie and specie funds, and that the amount of instant demands has been greater than they had reason to expect. Private letters from Philadelphia state that very large sums that had been surreptitiously sent in and paid. That the Bank of the United States would have to meet the brunt of the demand for specie we had no doubt. The other banks had contracted their liabilities to such a degree that they had but little paper afloat. For a long time past the bills of the United States Bank were the only notes in circulation, and after specie payments were resumed that description of bills were almost the only notes in circulation. The demand for specie, therefore, fell on that bank. We say it is to be regretted that the bank has suspended; we say so, not on account of that institution, but on account of the public at large. There has been a strong popular feeling for a return to sound currency. New England, with New York, first set the example, and have continued it until all the business concerns of this section of the country are so regulated that they will not and cannot suspend. The bank in Pennsylvania and those of Maryland have, after a long delay, followed their example, and so successful had the effort been that it was the prevailing belief that the crisis had passed, and that the resumption would rapidly extend to other States.

It remains now to be seen whether the banks in those two States can continue to meet the demands upon them with promptness and facility. To accomplish this they will have a severe struggle. It is sincerely to be hoped they may succeed in their laudable effort. If, however, they do not, we must be thrown back to were we where a year ago, with a good deal of doubt and uncertainty as to the period when a favourable change will take place. In this city and at the east a more uniform and better state of the currency was anticipated, and calculations were made for an extensive spring business. If the banks in Maryland and Pennsylvania shall not be able to continue their resumption, it will be exceedingly difficult for southern merchants to obtain northern funds; and as our merchants will be reluctant to credit their goods, to take a depreciated currency in payment, there must be a great interruption to trade generally. The last demand that was made, and which the bank declined to pay, was for one hundred thousand dollars, and belonged to a bank in this city.

We give the following from the Philadelphia papers of yesterday morning:—

"Bank of the United States. Feb. 4, 1841.

"At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Bank of the United States, held at the Banking House, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"Whereas the Bank of the United States, in compliance with its pledge to the public, has made a fair and *bonâ fide* effort to resume and maintain specie payments, having since the 15th of January last, paid out an amount little, if at all short of six millions of dollars, in coin or specie funds; and whereas the effort to maintain specie payments by this bank has been rendered abortive by the intentional accumulation and extraordinary enforcement of its instant liabilities: therefore—

"Resolved—That the bank is under the necessity for the present of suspending specie payments.

"Resolved—That every exertion will be made by the directors to collect the debts and convert into cash the assects of the bank, for the purpose of resuming payments in specie at the earliest practicable moment.

"Resolved—That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published.

"Extracted from the minutes,

"A. LARDNER, Cashier."

"At a meeting of delegates from the banks of the city and county of Philadelphia, convened upon official notice of the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of the United States, held Feb. 4, present, delegates from the following banks, viz.:—

"Pennsylvania, Girard, Philadelphia, North America, Farmers' and Mechanics', Commercial Mechanics', Western, Penn Township, Southwark, Kensington, Manufactures and Mechanics', Moyamensing, and the Bank of the Northern Liberties.

"John White, Esq., was called to the chair.

"F. A. Raybold appointed secretary.

"The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"Resolved—That the banks represented in this meeting will continue the payment of specie for all their liabilities.

JOHN WHITE, Chairman.

F. A. Raybold, Secretary."

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Morning Post, March 4.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday Evening.

We have this moment received papers from New York to the 13th instant, they were received by the United States, capt. Britton, which vessel arrived here this evening, after an excellent passage of 18 days.

(*From the New York Courier and Enquirer, Feb.* 13.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1841.

I have no longer any doubt that the President elect has completed his cabinet. He had difficulties to contend with, arising out of geographical divisions; these it is believed, have been happily arranged, in such a manner as to give general satisfaction to our Whig friends. In the selections which have been made the President has consulted the feelings and wishes of his friends in different districts of the country. Indeed, even their prejudices have been considered. In doing this, General Harrison has evinced a sound judgment, mingled with sagacity and discretion. Nor has he been wanting in promptitude. I have reason to believe that the following gentlemen will constitute General Harrison's Cabinet. This statement is not made on slight grounds:—

DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State.

THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, Secretary of War.

GEORGE E. BADGER, of North Carolina, Secretary of Navy.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, Attorney-General.

FRANCIS GRANGER, of New York, Postmaster-General.

BILL FOR MURDER FOUND AGAINST M'LEOD.

(From the *Courier and Enquirer* of Feb. 13.)

An extra from the office of the *Lockport Democrat and Balance* confirms the statement that the Grand Jury, after being engaged two or three days in hearing the evidence against Alexander M'Leod, came into Court on Saturday last with a bill against him for murder! The *Democrat* adds, that M'Leod will have to remain in goal until the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be held on the fourth Monday in March, unless a special commission of Oyer and Terminer shall issue. Such commission may be issued by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. A Justice of the Supreme Court or a Circuit Judge must in all cases be appointed to preside in such special court.

SPECTATOR, FEBRUARY 13.

THE most stirring subject which has been discussed in Parliament during the week, and in its possible consequences the most important, is the newly-revived dispute with the United States respecting the destruction of the Caroline steamer. This is one of Lord PALMERSTON's open question. The steamer was employed by certain of the Canadian rebels, to ply between Navy Island, a part of the British territory in the great river of Canada, of which the rebels held possession, and the coast of the State of New York. According to the British version of the story, the vessel was used for the conveyance of munitions of war: the United States story, without positively denying the use imputed to the steamer by the British, asserts that she was engaged as a ferry-boat, and that at the time of the attack the warlike stores which she had on board consisted of a single unloaded pocket-pistol. The boat, however, is admitted by the United States Government to have been in the service of the "patriots." As a vessel openly used by those patriots, the commanding officer immediately opposed to the rebels gave orders for it to be attacked: it was attacked by the British, on the 20th December 1837, followed to the New York shore, forcibly seized, and destroyed. A complaint was immediately forwarded by the local authorities of New York to the Central Government, and a demand for compensation was made to the British Minister at Washington; who resisted it, on the authority of counter-statements which he had received from the Canadian Government. The correspondence on the subject was all transmitted to the British Government in February 1838. Three years have elapsed; but our Foreign Office has avoided giving any definite answer to the criminatory demand of the United States. Meanwhile the destruction of the steam-boat had been approved by the Colonial Office and the Local Government in Canada. In November last, Mr. M'LEOD, who had been a Colonel in the Canadian Volunteers during the rebellion, went to the town of Lockport, in the State of New York, and there he was seized on a charge of murder and arson, as one of the persons concerned; in destroying the stermer. Mr. M'LEOD denies that he was so concerned; but, independently of this defence, Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington, demanded his release, on the ground that all persons engaged in the attack on the vessel were acting under the orders of the constituted military authorities of Canada. This demand was resisted by the United States Government, on the plea that the Central Administration had no power to interfere with the criminal laws of the State of New York; and on the further plea, that if it could interfere, the case was one which did not justify interference, as the British had unwarrantably attacked, in the waters of a country at peace with England, an unarmed vessel, employed only in a peaceable vocation. The United States Government was supported in this view by several members of Representatives, who clamoured for the blood of the British prisoner, if he should prove to have been "guilty"—that is, actually concerned in the attack on the Caroline Such is the shape in which the question came over by the last account.

Naturally alarmed at this untoward posture of affairs, the public anxiety found a voice in both Houses of Parliament on Monday night. In the House of Lords, the Premier had no difficulty in quieting Lord MOUNTCASHEL with general assurances about the safety of "her Majesty's subject," and the vindication of the national honor. In the House of Commons, Lord STANLEY, after an able recapitulation of the case, asked Lord PALMERSTON whether he had information on the subject; whether that information would be communicated to Parliament; and whether the British Government had taken steps to protect Mr. M'LEOD? With his accustomed easy assurance, Lord PALMERSTON spoke a good many roundabout sentences—to the effect that he had received information; that the British Government had taken steps, but had not given "final instruction," though of course they would take whatever steps were necessary! and that he was not disposed to give any information to the House while negotiations were pending, though there would be no objection to give the documents which had already been published by the American papers. This offer created a laugh, which perhaps made Lord PALMERSTON suppose that he had said something witty. Its indecent levity was very properly rebuked by Lord STANLEY—who returned to the charge on Tuesday: he reminded Lord PALMERSTON that he had not asked for an imperfect portion of the correspondence, and told him that the official communications of the Government to Parliament ought not to be regulated by the publication of foreign newspapers. Lord PALMERSTON then declared upon further questioning, that he had only received complete information from Mr. Fox on Saturday last, and therefore had only been able to send "final instructions" to Mr. Fox on that very Tuesday; that Mr. Fox had hitherto been acting on provisional instructions sent a year or more back for another case which might have occurred; and that the British Government fully adopted the act of those who had destroyed the Caroline, and had signed that approval to the United States Government.

The latest communications from America were brought by the Cambridge packet-ship: intelligence conveyed by that vessel reached London at the beginning of last week: how was it, then, that Lord PALMERSTON was left without complete information till the Saturday? and how was it that he waited from Saturday till Tuesday before he sent out his "final instructions"? Surely it was not the vague intimation in a provincial American paper, that Mr. M'LEOD had been released on bail, which justified Lord PALMERSTON to himself in waiting until Lord STANLEY roused him to a sense of his duty and of the public anxiety upon the subject?

FRANCE.

CRIM. CON. IN FRANCE; OR THE PARISIAN LADY IN A FRENCH PROVINCIAL TOWN.

The Tribunal de Senlis lately had to judge a demand of separation between a married couple living in the vicinity of the town, and, as the affair excited a certain degree of interest, the Court was much crowded.

M. Cognassen appeared on behalf of Madame de Laavallee, the wife of the attorney of Neuilly on Thel, and asked permission to prove certain ill-treatment, and other injuries which his client had experienced from her husband, and in virtue of which that lady appealed to the court to pronounce separation between the parties. The learned council stated that one day when M. de Lavallee returned home from sporting, he accused his wife of being intimate with the tax-collector of Neuilly en Thel, and declared, with his gun pointed towards her, that he would shoot her as he would a hare, were it not the fear of the law, and finally flung a chair at his wife's head. On another occasion M. de Lavallee struck his wife, and told her that were it not for legal consequence he would strangle her. Soon after he gave her two slaps on the face, on account of a pretended walk she had taken with some young man, and had repeated the same brutal act a few days after, under pretext of his wife having circulated a report of his being intimate with a young and pretty maid servant then living in the house.

M. Cognassen having expatiated on the behaviour, hoped that the Court would grant the prayer of his client relative to the separation, and would give orders that she should be provided with a sum of 1,500f., and an annual allowance of 1,000f.

M. DUFAY, for M. de Lavallee, [illegible] for separation, and regretted that he should be obliged to raise a veil which served to cover acts highly afflicting to public morality; he would have to show the marriage vow violated by a guilty wife, not merely once, but in the most profligate manner, and would have to describe most scandalous conduct under a husband's roof, conduct not confined to the place where her husband resided, but which had been equally infamous in almost every quarter of the capital. He (M. Dufay) produced no less than 41 itmes in support of his client's prayer, and asserted that Madame de Lavallee's life had been one continued scene of criminal conversation. She had been intimate with the tax-collector of Neuilly en Thel from 1834; with the notary's head clerk from 1836 to 1838; and with M. de Lavallee's own clerk in 1838; not to say a word of two medical men, who had borne no indifferent part in the assaults on M. de Lavallee's honor. Modesty prevented the reading of the statement of facts which could be proved by the testimony of witnesses. He would also prove that the conduct of Madame de Lavallee was of so slight a character that couplets and songs were composed about her. Her husband had frequently remonstrated with her on the culpability of her conduct, but she paid no attention to his observation and continued her improper conduct. She every Sunday frequently the public ball of the town, remained there till a very late hour at night, and danced and took refreshments with any young man, who solicited her. M. Dufay, the counsel of the husband, brought forward a string of facts, which cannot here be repeated. He quoted a letter of Madame de Lavallee in which she sent a lock of her daughter's hair, enclosed in an envelope, in which she had written, "The hair of your little girl, who resembles you already; I salute you." This packet was addressed to the lover, and was intercepted by the husband. The counsel also maintained, that since she had quitted her husband's roof Madame de Lavallee had continued her guilty conduct, while living in different places in Paris, and argued that the demand for provision was exorbitant.

M. C. LEDRU, counsel for the wife, said that everything had been done to avoid the open appeal to justice. M. de Lavallee had been called to Paris, in hopes that the affair might have been arranged amicably between the parties. He contended that the ill conduct of the husband towards her was the sole cause of her giving way to any irregularity of conduct, but denied that all the charges brought were just. She was a remarkably beautiful woman, and as such was liable to be assailed by flattery; and, coming from Paris, her dress and fashionable manners astonished the weak minds of the provincials, particularly the female portion, who all began to imitate her *toilette* to the great detriment of their husband's and fathers' finances. The poor husband at last began to excite pity among his neighbours, and every one was condoling him at his misery at having married a coquette instead of a homely farmer's daughter.

Witnesses were then called on behalf of the wife, who stated that the charges brought against Madame de Lavallee were groundless that with regard to one of the charges of the husband coming home late at night, and finding a young man concealed in the cupboard, the real facts of the [illegible] were these: M. L[illegible] had one night left his house, and had done. He [illegible] be more morning [illegible] young man prowling beneath a cupboard door in his wife's bed-room. He most likely dreamed of some representation he had seen at a theatre during a late visit to Paris.

The Court then retired to deliberate, and in about an hour returned, and pronounced judgment, condemning the husband, M. de Lavallee, to a present payment of 1,500f., and an annual allowance of 900f.; giving each of the parties liberty, however, to bring forward further proof in support of their respective cases.

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BY A. WILLARD.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRA.

MONDAY, APRIL, 12 1841.

We have received the Calcutta Papers to the 3rd of April and as they give a detailed account of the action at the Bogue Forts which we have not seen before, we publish an Extra. We also give the conditions of the new five per cent Loan.

CALCUTTA COURIER EXTRA. APRIL 2.

This morning, news was received by the *Water Witch* from China, giving us intelligence of the renewal of Hostilities with that country—we lay the following before our readers as an Extra—we shall give further extracts in our regular issue this evening. Our present items would have been published much earlier, and more fully from our own letters and papers, but for a press accident.

TRANSLATION.

' Yihshan, the emperor's brothers, as imperial envoy, and Lungwan, a tartar general, are especially appointed to proceed to Canton, to manage matters there. Also Yongfang, a guardian of the Prince, and the general commanding at Kooyeun in the province of Shense is appointed an imperial envoy. The three are to bring troops to Canton. and the whole are to control the affairs of the (English) Foreigners.

The day before yesterday a letter arrived in Canton, stating that they (the above imperial commissioners) have arrived in the province Hoonan, and will be in the paovincial city of Canton in a few days.—Ed. C. R.

We have been favoured with the following particulars of what now may be indeed called the bottle of the Bogue :

The Black Swan. Captain Hart, from the Boque, having left at 7 P M on Friday, the 26th instant, reports that on the 25th three howitzers, with a covering party of native infantry, were landed on south Wangtung by the Nemessis and ship's boats : the Chinese forts on both sides occasionally firing upon them. During the night the battery for the howitzers was erected ; the Chinese from north Wangtung keeping up a constant fire throughout.

On the tide serving in the morning at 11 A. M. on the 26th, the squadron got under weigh. The Calliope. Capt. Herbert, leading the attack on north Wangtung, followed by the Samarang, Druid, Wellesley, Sulphur and Modeste, got into action about noon. The Blenheim, attended by the Queen steamer and closely followed by the Melville, opened a fire on the forts of Anunghoy : the firing on all sides was heavy. The Blenheim afterwards grounded, but has hove or towed off without damage.

The steamer Nemesis and Madagascar, crowded with troops, and towing boats also filled with troops, ran close into the north Wangtung, and landed the troops under the command of Major Pratt, and the forts were speedily in the possession of the British force.

During the heat of the action, two English boats were observed pulling with characteristic daring close under the guns of Anunghoy : at 10 30, the seamen and marines from the Blenheim and Melville were landed close below the new fort, of which they took immediate possession, and advancing along the beach, entered the old fort—the Chinese running away over the hills.

Notwithstanding the extreme solidity of the chinese batteries, they suffered severely from the fire of our ships.—The number of prisoners taken on Wangtung was about 1,000 and the killed and wounded were very numerous : the officers deserted north Wangtung early in the morning taking all the boats with them leaving their troops to their fate who, in exasperation at such cowardy and treacherous conduct, fired on their flying officers thus deserting their own men, post and colours and leading them to contend unaided, uncommanded, exampleless with such a fearful force.

The prisoners were being turned adrift on the *Tykoktow*, or western side of the Bague ? and the light division of the fleet, led by the Calliope, were proceeding towards Tigers island. The hills on the Tykoktow side, which had been covered all day with Chinese troops, were observed to be in a blaze The transports had run up to north Wangtung, and a regiment was to remain in charge of the fort.

It is with great pleasure we state that there were no casualties on the British side in the attack on and capture of north Wangtung, as yet we have not heard what the attack on Anunghoy was attended with the same happy result.

We have as yet been unable to learn many particulars of the engagement at the Bogue, beyond what are contained in the Notices of which it may be observed that they are incorrectly dated, the forts have been taken yesterday the 26th and not on the 25th. But before our Extra goes to press we hope to collect some more details. (see below) The following are what we are now in possession of. Yesterday, at 11 A. M. a detachment of men were sent to South Wantung with Howitzers, with which, from a breast work of sand bags they opened a fire on Anunghoy fort, signals were made at the same time for the ships of war to get under weigh, when H. M. S. Melville, Blenheim and Druid took up a position in front of Anunghoy fort—H. M. S. Wellesley, as well as the Calliope to the westward of South Wantung Unfortunately we have not yet any detailed account of the position of the other ships nor what share they took in the engagement. The ships immediately opened their fire upon the fort, from which the enemy were seen to fly in great numbers, and at half past two o'lock, all the Bogue forts were in possession of Her Majesty's forces. The fire from the ships seems to have been but feebly returned from the Forts, since we learn that only the Calliope was struck by a shot, which, however, had very nearly proved fatal to her gallant commander, Capt. Herbert, who had his clothes torn by it, and to H. M. Plenipotentiary , who at the time was standing close by. The loss of the Chinese has not yet been as certained, but it is supposed that probably not so many were killed as at Chuenpee At the commencement of the engagement, a large number of Chinese were seen in a position above the fort, probably with the intention of opposing a landing, their elevated position enabling them to do much damage to the enemy. These, however, were dislodged by some shells and rockets from the Steamers, and were soon seen to be flying in all directions. Indeed on this occasion the Chinese troops were able to get out of the enemy's way, which was not the case in Chuenpee, and a great number were seen to embark in twelve large chop boats, and escape up the river. All opposition had ceased when the boats from the ships landed, we believe, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and took possession of the forts. About 500 prisoners were made. The fort on Tiger-Island was found abandoned by its garrison.

The ships are now proceeding up the river, and we believe will push up towards Canton as far as they can. What may be the intention of the Commander in Chief, on reaching Whampoa, can at present of course only he guessed at, and from the circumstance of his having invited merchant ships immediately to enter the river, we should think it not unlikely that a truce will be proposed, pending the emperor's answer from Pekin to the proposals now to be made by H. M. Plenipotentiary on condition that during such truce the trade is to be unobstructed by the authorities. That such line of policy will be pursued we think more likely than that the forces will proceed up to Canton and attack or obtain ransom for that city, which it is supposed by some will be done. Others again seem to think that the Chinese will be invited to come to trade at Whampoa in spite of their authorities. However this be, we do not think that for the present at least there is much chance of trade to any considerable amount being carried on as parties at a distance may be led to believe from the Commodore's Notice, may be reared under the fostering protection of the British guns ; on the contrary, we are inclined to think that until a final settlement between the courts, no trade of any moment will be found practicable. At Peking, and by His Imperial Majesty himself, must the treaty with the British Queeu be now ratified, for no confidence can any longer be placed in a government and people whose character may be justly given in the words of the Latin Historian ; "*Perfidia plusquam punica, summa inhumana crudelitas. nil veri, nil sancti, nullas Deum metus, nullum jusjurandum, nullâ religio.*"

With proper management, decision and energy, the past may soon be forgotten, eclipsed by the success and advantages which must inevitably result from our asserting, with due spirit, the rights and dignity of the British Empire, and acting up to the celebrated Roman maxim of " parcere subjectis et debellare superbos ;" the haughty Tartar must be compelled to recognise and respect the nations of the west.

We have hitherto seen that no trust whatever is to be placed in Chinese protestations and promises ; mere superiority of strength must decide the question now at issue, and we therefore trust that when this news reaches India, fresh reinforcements will be sent out immediately, and that a firm position be taken up and henceforward maintained.

An eye witness has kindly favored us with the following interesting particulars :

" On Thursday night a party of Seamen and some native troops landed in South Wangtung with 8 howitzers ; in landing thay were fired on by the Chiness without effect. In the course of the night a sand battery was raised, the Chinese firing at short intervals on the working party all night. At daylight this fire was returned with great effect from the newly raised batteries ; about 11 a. m. on Friday the signal was made to get under weigh with flood-tide and a very light wind. The Calliope led into action the Sammarang- Druid. Wellesley (towed by the boats) Sulphur and Modeste, all attacking the North Wantung fort occasionally firing at a small fort on the side of the river opposite to Anunghoy, but this heavy fire was not long answered briskly from the forts, and the steamers Nemesis, Madagascar soon were seen to run close to the fort and land the soldiers from on bard of our boats they had towed, the soldiers and speedily had the whole Island in their possession and I was told there was not a single casualty on our side. The number of killed and wounded on the part of the Chinese was very considerable, but not, I understand. equal to what took place at Chuenpee. The prisoners at Wantung were about 1000, and were being carried over by Steamers to Ty-cock-tow side and let go.

" The Blenheim and Melvile assisted by the Queen steamer attacked Anunghoy fort a little after the other action begun ; the Blenheim was not apparently so near as the Melville. Their fire was answered with spirit for some time ; the marines and seamen were landed and took possession of the lower fort, and soon went along the beach to the upper or old fort, and the whole by this time was in our possession, the Chinese making off up the hills. On the Ty-Tock-tow side the hills were covered with Chinese soldiers. At night, as we were coming away, they fired one or two guns and soon after the whole line of hills where they had been encamped was in flames, I do not know how fired. The Calliope was leading a squadron up the river, but how far they go, I did not hear. Not a man on our side was wounded, I believe, in North Wantung ; I have not heard whether the Anunghoy division was equally fortunate.

The American merchants now in Canton, and anxious to leave, have been requested by the Chinese to remain ; whether they will be actually prevented from departing remains so be seen. The foreign Consuls have, we learn, been invited by Keshen to act as mediators between him and Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

(*From the Englishman.*

The determination of the Emperor to carry on war to the knife, caused Captain Elliott immediately to dispatch H. M.'s Sloop *Starling* to Chusan with orders, if possible, to intercept the transports and cause the troops to re-occupy the island. Captain Rennel conjectures that the *Starling* had probably succeeded, as none of the transports had reached Singapore when the *Water Witch* arrived. A letter from Tinghae (Chusan) dated 19th February had been received at Macao, and as, at that time, the intelligence of the Emperor's resolve to make war *a outrance* had been received the probability is that the troops had not even been embarked. We annex an extract from the letter, as news received at Macao.

' I intend writing you fully by H. M. S. *Conway*, which is to sail every day, but lest by any chance news should reach by the *Kelpie* prior to the arrival of the *Conway*, I take this opportunity of acquainting you, upon the most undoubted authority, that the Emperor has refused to ratify every article of Capt. Elliott's treaty with Keshen :—we have more than one version of the edict in question but all agree in the important particulars not to pay a farthing of opium Hong debts, for under this head has Keshen represented the six millions to be paid for the opium, and to yield us not one single inch of territory for us to set our foot on.

There can be no doubt that such is the imperial mandate :—such being the cause, I tremble for the safety of your or any of our countrymen who may have gone up to Canton on reliance upon the treaty, as the orders are to wage a war of extermination against us. Let every British subject therefore leave Canton as early as possible, and I hope that this warning may be yet in time.

To day I go over to Chinhae to demand the prisoners, and upon the reply of the Chinese authorities will depend our giving up the Island or not

Hong Kong had, we hear, been evacuatad by our troops (though not, of course. altogether abandoned,) and every thing now wears the appearance of a protracted war.

We are indebted to Captain Rennell's great kindness for the greater part of the above, and we may add to the particulars with which he has so obligingly furnished us that H. M.'s ship *Cruizer* had not arrived at Macao on the 28th February, that the *Sultana* from Bombay is supposed to be lost , that the *Earl of Clare* and *Cornwallis* had arrived, and that Opium was selling with difficulty at a less price than 400 dollars per chest.

FORT WILLIAM,

Financial Department, the 31st March, 1841.

Notice is hereby given, that the Sub-Treasurers at Fort William, Fort St George, and Bombay, the several Residents at Native Courts, and several Collectors of Land Revenue under those Presidencies, as well as the Collectors and others in charge of Treasuries under the Government of the North Western Provinces, have been authorised to receive, until further orders, any sums of money, in even hundreds, of not less than 500, of Company's Rupees, which may be tendered on Loan to the East India Company, at an Interest of 5 per cent. per annum. subject to the provisions hereinafter specified.

2, Audited Bills tor arrears of Salary, whether the same shall have been advertised for payment or not, will be received in lieu of Cash Subscriptions without any deduction. Bills of Exchange on the public Treasuries will also be received in subscription to this Loan, with a deduction at the rate of five per cent. per annum for the period they may have to run. Treasury Notes, and all authorised Public Demands. will be received as cash at par.

3. The Paymasters of the Army under the several Presidencies are also authorised to transfer any demands which may be payable by them respectively to this Loan, and to grant drafts at the Presidencies of Fort Wm. Fort St. George, and in the North Western Provinces for the amount, in the usual manner, on the Accountant General; and at the Presidency of Bombay, on the Military Pay-Master-General ; which Drafts shall be received by the several Officers above mentioned, in payment of subscriptions, on being tendered to them for that purpose.

4. Furruckabad, Lucknow, Madras and Bombay Rupees will be received where respectively current at par with the Company's Rupees, in which last mentioned currency all Acknowledgments for the receipt of money into this Loan shall be expressed, interest when paid in these Rupees will be issued at the rates antecedently specified.

5. The several public Officers authored to receive subscriptions into this Loan will grant Acknledgments in the following Form, for all sums received by them respectively.

" I hereby acknowledge that A. B. has this
" day paid into the East India Company's
" Treasury the sum of Company's Rupees———
" for which he is entitled to receive a Promis-
" sory Note, bearing interest from the (30th of
" June or 31st December next ensuing of the year
" in which the subscription may b ereceived as the
" case may be) of the tenor and subject to the
" conditions specified in the advertisement pub-
" lished in the Calcutta *Gazette* of the———and
" intermediately the same interest from the date
" of this Acknowledgment to the (30th of June
" or 31st December of the year of subscription
as above.)"

6. The Deputy Accountant General at Fort William will, on the said Acknowledgments being delivered to him, forth with cause to be prepared and issued to the parties entitled thereto, Promissory Notes under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India iu the following Form :

" FORT WILLIAM, *the 30th June,*"

" Promissory Note at 5 (five) per Cent for Company's Rupees———

" The Governor genral of India in Council does
" hereby acknowledge to have received from A.
" B, the sum of Compay's Rupees———
" as a Loan to the East India Company, and does
" hereby promise for and on behalf of the said
" Company to repay the said Loan, by paying the
" said sum of Company's Rupees,———
" to the said A. B. his Executors or Administra-
" tors, or his or their order, on demand at the
" General Treasury of Fort William, after the
" expiration of three months notice of payment to
" be given by the Governor General of India in
" Council in the Calcutta Gazette, and to pay the
" interest accruing on the said sum of Company's
" Rupees———
" at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, by half-
" yearly payments at the General Treasury of
" Fort William, to the said A. B. his Executors
" or Administrators, until the expiration of three
" months after such notice of payment as afore-
" said, when the amount of interest due will be
" payable with the principal, and (such notice be-
" ing considered as equivalent to a tender of pay-
" ment at the period appointed for the discharge
" of the Note) all further interest shall cease."

" Signed by the authority of the Governor General of India in Council,

" *Secretary to the Government.*"

" *Accountant General's Office,*
" *Registered as No. of* 1841-42."

7. The several Officers authorised to receive subcriptions will, on application from the Holders of Acknowledgements, transmit them (free of every expense whatever) to the Accountant General in Bengal, to be exchanged for Promissory Notes bearing interest from the 30th of June, or or 31st December next ensuing after the date of subscription. The interest accuring on the broken period of the half year, that may intervene between the date of subscription and the 30th of June, or 31st December next ensuing, as the case may be, will be paid up at the time of granting the Acknowledgment.

8. Preprietors of Notes who may require the interest to be paid at the General Treasury of Fort St, George, shall be entitled to receive it accordingly, provided they previously notify their wish to the Accontant General at Fort William, and present the Note to him to have an order for the payment of interest at the said Treasury, written on the face of them. under the signature of the said Officer or that of the Deputy Accountant General. And after such order shall, on the application of the Proprietor, be inscribed on any Note the interest shall be payable only from the said Treasury, unless the Proprietor shall present the Note with an application for the purpose of transferring the payment to Bengal, to the Accountant General at Fort St. George, who, on such application being so made, will cancel the said order by writing inscribed as aforesaid, under the signature of himself or his Deputy, a similar course will be followed, mutatis mutandis, in the case of Proprietors of Notes who may desire to have the interest thereof paid at the General Treasury of Bombay.

6. The Proprietors of Acknowledgments, who may desire to have the interest of the Promissory Notes to be issued on exchange thereof, to be made immediately payable at Madras or Bombay, must express their desire to that effect on the face of the Acknowledgments, before transmitting them to the Accountant General at Fort William, who will make the interest payable accordingly in the manner and subject to the conditions above stated.

10. The Promissory Notes of this Loan shall not be renewed or subdivided except by the Accountant, General at Fort William. But the Accountants General at Fort St. Gorge and Bombay will, on application of the Proprietors of such Notes, and the payment of the established fees, transmit them to the Accountant General in Bengal for the purpose of being renewed, or sub-divided free of all further expence. In other respects the practice and rules heretofore in use in regard to the renewal and subdivision of Promissory Notes will be adhered to.

11, The Notes of this Loan shall be advertised for discharge relatively to the 5 per cent. Loans of 1825, and 16th January 1830, in the order of their date, and the several Notes of the isLoan shall be advertised for payment in the inverse order. in which they shall have been placed on the General Register, that is to say, the Notes last brought on the Register shall be first liable to discharge. But all Notes advertised at the same time for payment shall become payable on, demand, without regard to priority, at the expiration of the notice. Government shall also be at liberty to advertise other Notes for payment without waiting for the expiration of pending notices, and to discharge the Notes so subsequently advertised at the expiration of the notice relating to them, notwithstanding the Holders of Notes comprised in prior advertisements may have omitted by themselves, or their Attornies duly authorised to apply for payment.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council,

G. A. BUSHBY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM.
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 31ST MARCH, 1841.

With reference to the above Advertisement, Notice is hereby given, that the Four per cent. Loan, opened on the 16th September 1835, will be closed on the 15th of May next.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council,

G. A. BUSHBY.
Secretary to the Government of India.

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